

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. IV.]

TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, A. T., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874.

[No. 25.]

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

—IS—
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Copy, one year, \$5 00
One Copy, six months, 3 00
Single numbers, 25

ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines in this type, one sq.
One square, twelve lines, one time, \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 50
Professional cards, per quarter, 8 00

Plain death notices, free. Obituary remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$2 50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office south side Court-house Plaza.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.

L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco.

Schneider, Grierson & Co., Arizona City.
E. Irvine & Co., Phoenix.

JOHN WASSON, Proprietor.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.
OFFICE: COR. STONE AND CONVENT STS.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.

TUCSON, - - - - - ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

O. F. McCARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Practices in all the Courts of the Territory.
Office in the Hodge Building, Tucson,
November 1, 1873. 1f

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 1f

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims.
Office north side Congress street, Tucson, Arizona.

J. E. McCAFFERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
U. S. District Attorney for Arizona.
TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.
Office on Congress street. 1f

L. C. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL ARIZONA,
TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.
Office on Congress street. my4f

DENTIST.

DR. L. S. BARNES,

Has taken rooms in Zerkendorf's block, on Pennington street, just west of Main, and will be pleased to see all who wish his services in anything pertaining to the profession, such as Filling or Extracting Teeth. Artificial Teeth inserted on reasonable terms. 22-1f

HOWARD & SONS, & L. DENT,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
LOS ANGELES - - - CALIFORNIA,
Legalization of Mexican titles especially attended to. Address,
VOLNEY E. HOWARD & SONS, Los Angeles, California. June 14-ly.

DESERT STATION.

27 Miles from Tucson and same from Pinalo Station.
CHAS. H. LADERER, - - - - - Proprietor.

The Table

Is always supplied with an ample variety of well-cooked food. No exaggeration in this. Stage passengers and travelers by there understand it, and to them all unacquainted with the fact are respectfully referred for information.

The Corral is Large

And is always supplied with Grain, Hay and abundance of good well water. Special care taken with stock or other property intrusted to the proprietor.
Everybody familiar with Chas. H. Laderer's management of Desert Station speaks in the highest terms of it.
January 24, 1873. 16-1f

Horses and Mules Ranched

By A. C. BENEDICT,

—on—
SAHUARITO RANCH
—in—
SANTA CRUZ VALLEY,
—at—

\$2.50 per Month for Each Animal.
Careful Herders Always with the Stock.

This ranch has ample water and the BEST of GRASS in unlimited quantity. When ordered by the owner, stock will be fed grain at an additional price to be agreed upon.

Stock on ranch, left at R. N. Leatherwood's, in Tucson, with instructions as to time, return, etc., will have prompt attention.

As the stock will be made a specialty of, owners can rely upon their animals being well cared for, and returned in the best condition.
January 24, 1873. 17-6m

THE TONNOR LETTER.

Divers and Sundry Remarks Thereon.

Here is the letter of Special Agent Tonnor, which has obtained considerable notoriety:

PRESCOTT, January 22, 1874.
To the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Rio Verde Indian Reservation, from which I have just returned.

From a total of over nineteen hundred Indians there in July last, but eight hundred and eighty remain; the remainder have died or fled to the mountains, preferring, many of them, death by warfare to falling by disease.

The Apache Yumas, who were removed from the Colorado river reservation, last summer, have suffered greatly, and begged to be allowed to return there; their number has been reduced from six hundred and forty to two hundred and ninety-two since going there, by sickness, and desertion in consequence.

The Apache-Mojaves numbered 508, now 306; the Tontos from 910 to 222. There was no complaint of their food or treatment by those who went out, and no depredations or murders committed by them since going. The troops have followed and killed many of them, two scouting parties being now in the field, none of the deserters have returned, and will not, to that reservation. I would recommend, in view of its unfitness for a reservation and its condition, that the Apache Yumas and Apache-Mojaves be removed to the Colorado river reservation, where health, arable land and a more suitable climate can be secured there.

The Tontos should be sent to the White Mountain reservation, where an abundance of land, still unoccupied, remains.

General Crook objects to the removal of the first named, lest they should think they had gained the point sought by going on the Colorado reservation, in opposition to his orders last June. I deem them sufficiently punished, and would insure their good behavior at the Colorado. A matter of opinion should not interfere with what is due to humanity.

He says the Tontos do not agree with the White Mountain Indians, and objects to their removal on that account; this plea did not avail the Apache Yumas last year, the enemy of the Tontos being their great objection to going on the Verde, but no conflict occurred, although they mingled every ration day.

Since the enlargement of the Colorado river reservation, there is ample room for all these Indians, and facilities to plant, which can at once yield them partial support and employment; besides, the cost of flour is but little more than half what it is at the Rio Verde, and other supplies very much less.

It is very desirable that a decision should be arrived at as soon as possible; if thought best to keep the Indians there, means should at once be given the agent to construct an irrigating ditch and erect buildings for the agency; that the expenditure of seventy-five thousand dollars on these improvements would hardly be warranted under existing circumstances, as another summer there will, I think, cause the death or desertion of the Indians now there.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. TONNOR, Special Commissioner.

Well, after all it is not such a terrible letter, considering that a Special Agent made it. Without making any special application of the remark to Dr. Tonnor, we repeat that as a rule a Special Agent is a nuisance. He always feels that he must find something wrong in his investigations, and so strong does the feeling become in him, that however ranch worthy of commendation he may discover, he specially suppresses all of it and makes prominent and often exaggerated and even misstates evils which the officer directly responsible, is doing his utmost to improve or wholly remove. Doctor Tonnor seems to have maintained the reputation of Special Agents, in that he at least did not commend anything. But as despicable as the average of Special Agents are, we will treat this one with fairness. We here give his letter entire, as it appeared in the Washington correspondence of The Alta.

We are informed that he was directed to confer with Gen. Crook before making his report and also that he did so, and while he states a point or two of the General's position, we are advised that he omitted the more important ones and, as any one can see by his letter, places himself away up in the pompous position of a humane reformer, and says "a matter of opinion should not interfere with what is due to humanity." Here the demagogue and insincere man appear. The Indian business is a practical and not sentimental one—and suspicious people think that the good Doctor discusses it from a practical standpoint. It makes no earthly difference to us where the Apaches are kept or who profits by their keeping. It is our candid opinion that if the Verde Apaches were on the Colorado reserve, more of our friends and surely of our patrons, would be benefited. We make this statement in advance that the many utterly selfish and dishonest hangers on around reserves and toolies to those who have patronage to dispense, may not even temporarily make the point that we are prejudiced in favor of Gen. Crook or those at Verde. As before stated in THE CITIZEN, we owe Gen. Crook nothing and the average military man is rarely so happy as when trying to belittle us or in hearing some other equally indifferent and small minded set of men do it. It is a source of solid satisfaction to know that we have the open or concealed opposition of nearly every rogue in Arizona. But to return to the main subject.

Special Agent Tonnor deems certain Apaches sufficiently punished, and if he refers to those on the Verde reservation, we agree with him and believe Gen. Crook does likewise; but if to those off in the mountains, then the Agent is wrong and puts himself in opposition to the famous General Order No. 10, which has had the approval of all in authority and the country at large, and was the first correct or effective step ever taken to quiet the Apaches, and is the only basis for action to keep them quiet. For anyone to say that Indians in open rebellion to this order are sufficiently whipped, and especially for one to say so who has never assisted in the amount of whipping the humane Doctor implies was necessary, is mere assertion and only worthy of contempt. The facts of sickness and deaths thereof, were well-known and published all over the country before the Special Agent's report, and it was at least a work of supererogation especially being done as it was after the general health of the Indians was restored and deaths among them were reduced to about an average of what there would be anywhere they might be located. The reason we believe in this improved sanitary condition is this: When it was otherwise, those in charge of the reservation, gave the fact the widest publicity, and now and for months, they testify to their healthfulness as stated. As to the reduction of the number by all causes from 1900 to 880, we regard as immaterial, but it is a point just adapted to the mind and wants of a Special Agent. Late advices say there are over 1200 Apaches at Verde, and as well in mind and body as the average of people on or off reservations. As to the reduction of particular bands, this is about a common-sense way to treat of it: No objection that we know of was made to taking the Indians to Verde, and we believe higher than Special Agents in the Indian service, approved the act. If they afterwards suffered from disease and death, it was an incident of the settlement of a problem which has, for want of a settlement by previous military administrations, caused a constant loss of life and property at least as valuable as those of Apaches. While disease was doing its worst at the Verde, we did not read of any demand by this excellent Doctor that the Indians should be removed as he now recommends. We don't know of any of his public documents at that period in which he set forth that "opinion should not interfere with what was due to humanity." Now, if health and quiet are restored, and several hundred more live Indians are really there than the Special Agent believed survived miasmatic and other deathly influences, then it were folly to incur the risks of another removal. It is current report that much of said sickness and death was the result of a failure on the part of Dr. Tonnor, as Superintendent, to supply these Indians with necessary blankets and comforts. The Special Agent omitted to embrace certain important facts in his sanitary and humanity propositions. Unless there has been the most villainous and uncontradicted falsehoods abroad for years, the Indians in the Colorado river valley, are reduced rapidly by the most loathsome of diseases which do not come from a want of a healthy climate, lack of food or raiment. This is a sanitary feature worthy the sincere attention of all men who think "opinion" should not interfere with what is due to "humanity"—living as well as that unborn. The volunteer remark at the closing of this Special Agent's letter that "another summer there will, I think, cause the death or desertion of the Indians" now there, is mere opinion at best, and he is on the record that "opinion" should not be regarded under certain circumstances, and he must tolerate the belief that this is that kind of a circumstance. Another feature of this business is worthy of more attention than any heretofore assigned it. Before the military command of Gen. Crook in Arizona and the departure from it of a couple of very prominent Special Agents, none but foolhardy men thought of traveling alone between Prescott and Verde as well as over a majority of roads in Arizona; now prudent men pass over nearly all in safety. Since Gen. Crook has had uninterrupted sway with a reduced force, but few citizens have been killed by Apaches and they off traveled routes; before that time, more or less citizens were robbed or murdered or both, and the Apaches were exultant in almost every mountain and valley and roadway. Prior to the time named, many more citizens were being killed by Apaches than Apaches by troops and citizens. We are content with this change in the loss of life. All that Special Commissioners said or did was of no use in bringing about the state, at least, of relative peace and safety we now enjoy. The country and government have rejected as worthless and mischievous about all they ever recommended, and will continue to do so while force is used to peace and safety. In this thing against faithful and hard-working Special Agents, but aim it all at the man as Special Agents who never

become prominent in Indian matters when and where and while danger and fighting are necessary. They wait till danger is past and then appear in the capacity of faultfinders with an acknowledged desirable condition which they never assisted to bring about, and which all experience proves they retarded every time they interfered.

Arizona must have safety for the lives and property of her citizens and the government of the United States wants she should have it. Years ago, President Grant recognized the necessity of killing Apaches to bring this about, and he cut red tape and placed Gen. Crook in command to do the work to the extent necessarily demanded, and the General is doing it; in fact so well did he carry on the work after an open field was given him, that in the midst of it, the President "jumped" him from a low rank to a full brigadier's rank, and about the time this Special Agent was ignoring his good work and seeking for defects without finding any worthy the name, the Senate of the United States confirmed the President's extraordinary appointment. This is not a string of meaningless words, but of indisputable facts already accepted as such with the mass of the people.

Gen. Crook has done much for Arizona and hence we speak as we do of him. He unfortunately has to stand the praise of a gang of men who have been or are now being benefited by the incidents of his administration, and who will desert him in word and deed the moment they believe their pecuniary interests will be advanced by doing so.

Who is the Officer?

Under this heading, March 7, THE CITIZEN contained an associate press telegram from Washington, stating that certain vouchers approved by some military officer in Arizona while acting as Indian agent, had been returned unpaid by an auditor of the treasury department because of their comparatively extravagant character. All the large papers and many of the small ones published the same dispatch and as it applied to affairs in Arizona we gave it a place. Capt. W. H. Brown of Camp Grant but at one time acting Indian agent at San Carlos, accepts the dispatch as referring to him, and on the 14th addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asking an investigation, setting forth the circumstances under which he assumed the duties of agent. Here is a paragraph of Captain Brown's letter:

If it is the opinion of the department that I have been extravagant, I demand an investigation and respectfully request, with that end in view, that a tabular statement of the supplies furnished and the prices paid therefor, during the last two years, at the Indian agencies in Arizona, be prepared and sent me.

Before having any knowledge of this last phase of San Carlos affairs, our columns were just about filled for this week, and have but room to add that the associated press dispatches say Gen. Crook's financial administration is to be investigated, and that the General says he "is only too anxious to have a full investigation of Indian affairs here."

If investigations begin, we earnestly hope all the rogues—if any there be—connected with the service either in a civil or military capacity, will be thoroughly exposed and punished to the extreme limit due for their offenses.

FROM THE SENTINEL OF LAST SATURDAY:

By the arrival of the steamer Cocopah last Tuesday morning, David Neahr received two fine bucks of Angora goat species of wool bearing animals, which he imported from Watsonville, California, for James Peck of Mohawk Station, who intends to cross them with his flock of common goats. These bucks are 15-16ths pure blood, and are beautiful animals, with their long, white, silky fleece. This is the first introduction of the Angora goat to Arizona, and is bound to be followed by others, as we know of several enterprising men who contemplate going into the business. They are said to multiply very fast when they have the opportunity, and Arizona is the very country for them, possessing in climate and range all that could be desired for their propagation.

We were shown last Wednesday a silver button as large as a pea, the result of an assay made by the Castle Dome Smelting Company, from two hundred grains of ore. This was a fine assay, and shows the ore to be worth \$2.79 per ton in silver and 1 1/2 per cent. copper. It is from a fair sample of ore from a district altogether new and recently discovered in the southeastern part of the Territory, the ore from which will all come through here on their way to the Castle Dome Smelting Works. We also saw at the warehouse of Wm. B. Hooper & Co., about 1 1/2 tons of very rich silver ore from the Sonolita mines, which will also be worked by the Castle Dome Smelting Company.

Governor Safford arrived in town last Wednesday afternoon, overland from Los Angeles, in his own conveyance, and left for Tucson yesterday. His many friends here were glad to see him and particularly glad to see him look so well. It is a pleasure to shake the honest hand of the best of all Territorial Governors. J. G. Dudley, an old resident of Arizona, accompanied Governor Safford from Los Angeles. We are pleased to be able to say that Miss Casad has been engaged to teach school in Ehrenberg, and will undoubtedly open school in that place next week. Miss Casad has been teaching in Los Angeles for several terms and is highly appreciated there as a teacher.

WARNER BUCK. ANDREW SNIDER.

SNIDER & BUCK.

Dealers in all kinds of

Merchandise at Camp Grant, A. T.

Consisting of

SUTLER'S SUPPLIES

For Officers, Soldiers and employees about a military post.

Farmers and Ranchers'

Tools and goods of every kind and quality required by them.

Drovers and Stock Dealers

Will find our establishment filled with articles adapted to their wants.

Miners and Prospectors'

Tools and Supplies—and in fact just such articles as they must always have, we keep on hand.

We also keep a

Complete Variety of Goods,

Such as Groceries,
Clothing,
Boots,
Shoes,
Liquors,
Tobaccoes,
Farming and Mining Tools,
Cigars, etc., etc.

Camp Grant is situated convenient to Pueblo Viejo and other new settlements on the Gila; not far from the noted Clifton Mines, on the roads between Camps Bowie and Apache, and San Carlos.

Our prices are as low as any dealers and goods as good as can be purchased in the best markets. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SNIDER & BUCK.

Camp Grant, A. T., December 20, 1873. 1y

WILLIAM B. HOOPER and Co.

WM. B. HOOPER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JAMES M. BARNEY, YUMA AND EBRENBURG, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

MERCHANTS.

FORWARDERS.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

IMPORTERS

By every Steamer, assuring full and fresh, their varied select and heavy stock from European, Eastern and San Francisco Markets.

JOBBERS

To Merchants, Store and Station Keepers, Miners, Liquor Dealers, Rancheros and Transporters, at rates which guarantee satisfaction.

COMMISSIONS.

Through Correspondents in the Chief Cities of the World, orders are filled to the letter.

CONSIGNMENTS.

All Produce, Merchandise or Machinery for storage, sale or transmission are attended to strictly in accordance with instructions, and to the best interests of the owners.

FORWARDING.

The most prompt dispatch and careful delivery assured. The connections and arrangements are perfect to every point in the Territory.

Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Bullion, U. S. Bonds, Treasury Drafts, Legal Tenders, Soldiers' Warrants, Bankers' Drafts, and good Commercial paper, Grain, Hides, Wool and ALL Territorial and Mexican Products bought at value FOR CASH, or advances made as may be desired.

Our Stock is complete. Our connections the best, and we offer to the people of Arizona, Sonora and New Mexico, inducements not attainable at any other house on the Pacific Coast.

WM. B. HOOPER & CO.
October 25, 1873.